



## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY

*Your Partner For A Stronger Arizona*

Douglas A. Ducey  
Governor

Michael Traylor  
Director

### Mission Statement

*The Council exists to help end hunger in Arizona by providing a forum for the development and advocacy of strategies to end hunger, with particular attention to empowering the disenfranchised in order to attain food security for everyone; and to promote cooperation and collaboration among all agencies and decision makers*

## DES HUNGER ADVISORY COUNCIL

AUGUST 18, 2017

### MINUTES

#### **In Attendance:**

Charity Stern, Sharon Sass, Ruth Wootten, Harvey Grady, Ashley St. Thomas, Angie Rodgers, Jonathan Bates, Celeste Plumlee, Luke Dale Emerson, Meghanne Bearden, Anjelica Garcia, Jesse Davenport, Danielle Ricketts, Jayson Matthews, Jessica Gibbs, Joseph Wefer, Teresa Plaskett

#### **Call to Order/Introductions**

#### **Presentations:**

Harvey Grady of Cornucopia gave an overview of ***SNAP Risk Assessment 2017*** for communities in Yavapai County 2017 with a breakdown of people currently enrolled in SNAP. Paul Ryan has pledged to cut benefits with the result that 45% of participants can be cut from SNAP. Two food banks and approximately 10,000 people could be affected by the cuts. During discussion, it was suggested we should engage more officials, using account executives in the field to get involved with faith based organizations, use community outreach and putting out news releases at Apache and Navajo County.

Celeste Plumlee gave an overview of ***Hunger Action Plan Implementation***. The plan is consistent throughout and can be used as a starting point. Plan is well received. During review of presentation, changed colors and pdf will look as presented during meeting. Final presentation will be sent to Joe Wefer. A suggestion was made to submit this plan to the Governor along with a letter.

#### **Action Items:**

- Ashley St. Thomas will send information to Teresa Plaskett with breakdown of proposed budget cuts over next 10 years.
- All who are interested in receiving advocacy newsletter to send request to Ashely St. Thomas.



- Contact Meghanne or Celeste with questions regarding slides.
- Justification why these nine items were selected.
- Angie will talk to Linda. Would like input from everyone.
- Change sentences around on page 23.
- Change scope to 40% of population.
- Joe will send a copy of the plan to everyone who dialed in.

## Discussion

In the discussion, “*Advancing Wellness in Northern Arizona*,” led by Harvey Grady, NARBHA Institute performed a needs assessment for 6 Arizona counties. Only 1/3 of schools feed children. School districts and charter schools were surveyed. There is a need to have public health sector engaged and data should include hunger. One counter argument is MCC is talking about this, just uses a different language. MCC does have a needs assessment because of accreditation. Sharon Sass provided an overview of how her agency is engaged in this. There are 714 schools that do not participate in meal programs. Harvey stated access to food is targeting for lower income. Jessica stated a large subset of charter schools are not on food programs. A report to ADE is under review. Ashley will follow up with data on food programs.

## Program Updates:

- **SNAP and TEFAP** – Waivers applied to accept nutrition assistance and will be implemented January 1, 2018. May consider other state. Application date is rolled out with these (DBME & DERS) at Lewis, Harry Vail and Manzanita Campus. Outreach plan submitted to USDA. For FY 2018. We now have 58 partners down from 61. The Tucson Urban League is coming on board. We did lose coverage in Northern Arizona but partnerships are going very well.
- **WIC and CSFP** – participation in WIC program is increasing, largely in Maricopa County. The Avondale Clinic will close in September. Radio and online messages began in July and outreach information will be sent to doctor offices soon. THE USDA Loving Support Awards recognized the Yavapai County WIC program (one of only six agencies in the United States) for breastfeeding services. CSFP has served 95.7% of its annual caseload in July. Even though this is a decrease, local agency outreach efforts have been successful in preventing large drops in participation which usually occur in the summer months. The EzWIC project is now active in Casa Grande. Participants now receive a card to make purchases instead of vouchers. There is an EzWIC app that will be available on iPhone and Android devices. Participants can check their benefits balance, can scan items to see which items are eligible for WIC purchases. There is also WIC vender training available.
- **School Meals and summer food** – During the summer, there were 170 providers at 1019 sites. The number of meals served as follows:
  - a) 1,487,000 breakfasts
  - b) 1,854,000 lunches
  - c) 51,675 dinners

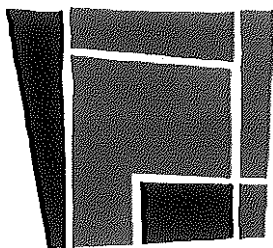
- **Food Bank Network** – A freezer went down and lost about 40,000 pounds of food. Much of the food was moved to trailers and other freezers. Were able to recover from this.

**Roundtable**

- Harvey dealt with nine food sites, expanding number of five charter schools and two child care centers. Region 9 USDA will be here Tuesday to talk about partnership updates with Angie. Bring legislative priorities to next meeting.

Meeting adjourned

Next meeting date: September 15, 2017



# ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

## Bureau of Nutrition and Physical Activity Partner Update August 2017

### **Arizona Nutrition Network**

Brighten the Family Table is the Network's current social marketing campaign to promote eating more colorful fruits and vegetables. The campaign runs through September and includes television, radio, and online ads along with a variety of print materials. Visit [eatwellbewell.org](http://eatwellbewell.org) to learn more.

Sign up to receive a healthy recipe every week. You can find the button to "Sign Up for Weekly Healthy Recipes" on the right side of the Network's webpage at [eatwellbewell.org](http://eatwellbewell.org).

### **Arizona WIC Program**

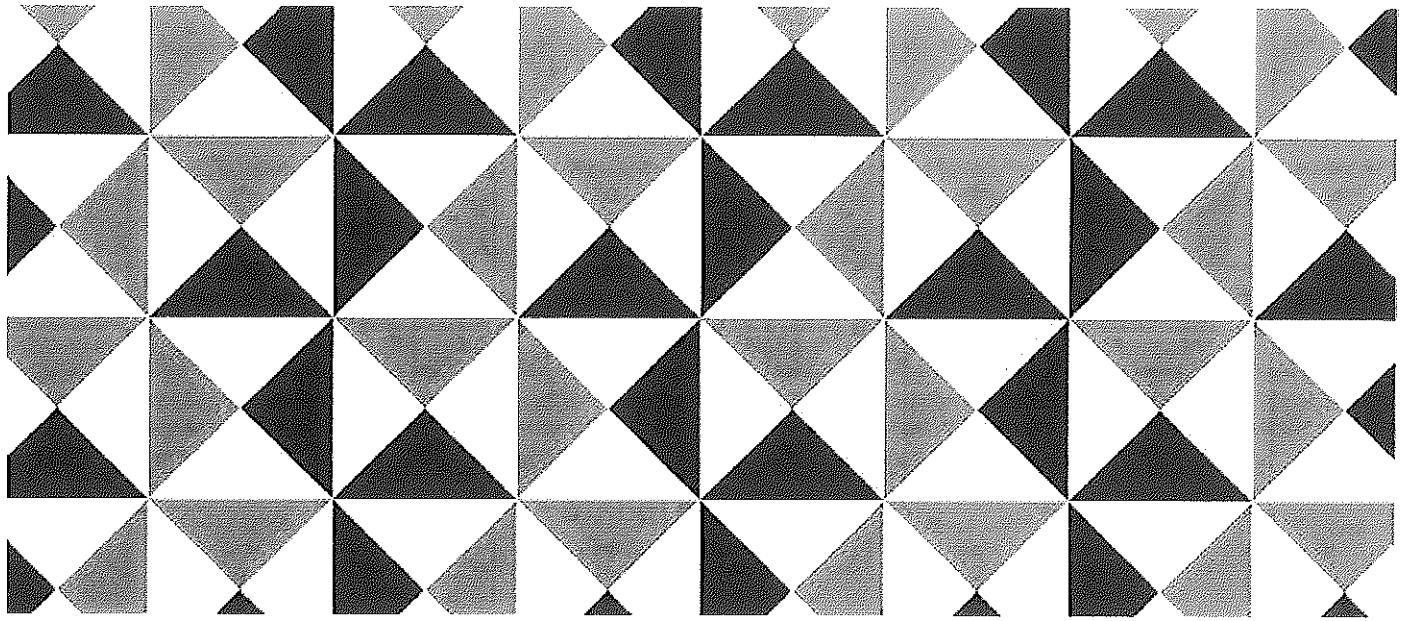
WIC participation is increasing, especially in the Maricopa County WIC Program. Clinic closure information is being provided to clients currently served in the Avondale Clinic to assist them in locating nearby clinics where they can go for services. Radio and online outreach messages began in July and special outreach materials for doctors' offices will be distributed soon.

The new EzWIC app will soon be available in Apple App Store and Google Play Store. The app will allow WIC participants receiving their benefits through eWIC to search the WIC Food List, scan items in the store, and check their benefit balance.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) recently announced that the Yavapai County WIC Program was one of just six WIC Local Agencies throughout the United States to receive the Loving Support Gold Premier Award for providing exemplary breastfeeding services. The USDA Loving Support Award recognizes WIC Local Agencies operating a peer counseling program which meets required Loving Support criteria and also meets minimum rates for exclusively breastfed infants as identified through program participant data.

### **Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)**

In July, CSFP has served 95.7% of the annual caseload. Even though this is a decrease from last month, local Agency outreach efforts have been successful in preventing the large drops in participation usually seen during the summer months.



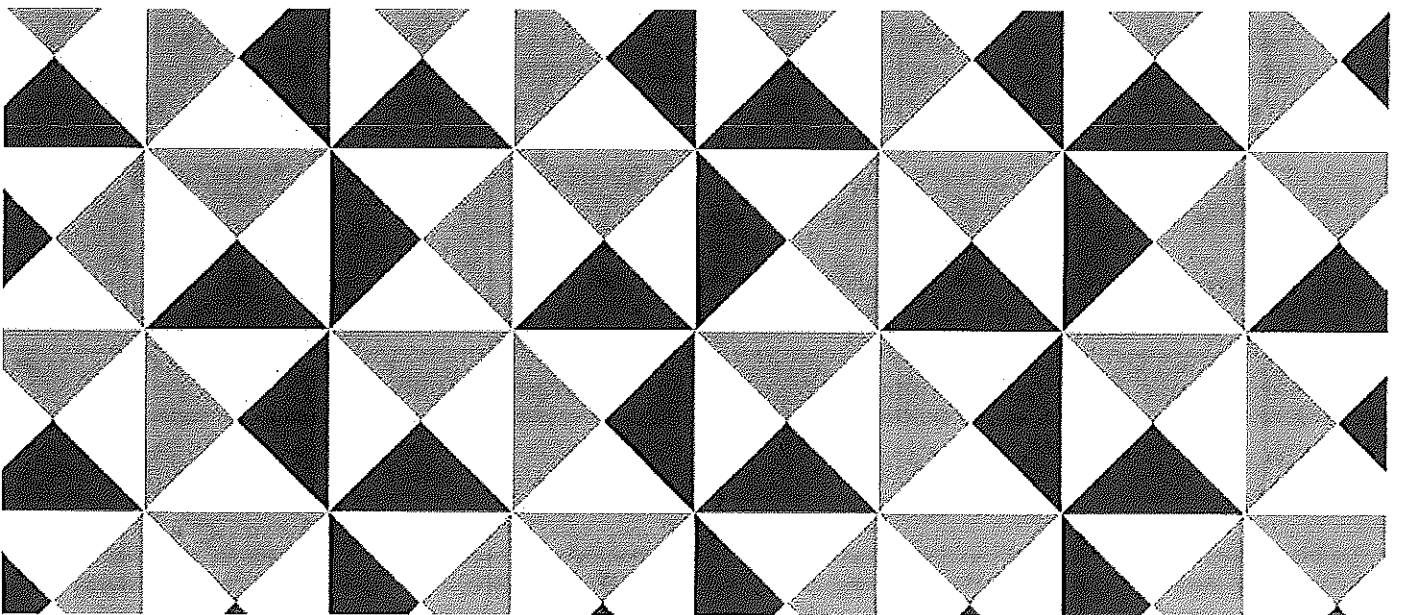
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loving supporto

MAKES BREASTFEEDING WORK

*Ready, Set,  
Breastfeed!*

**#WICLovingSupport  
#WBW2017**



Arizona WIC Program  
FFY 2017 (10/01/2016 - 09/30/2017)  
Participation upto: Jul-17

Agency	caseload		Date Amended	Oct-16	Nov-16	Oec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	5ep-17	Average Partic- ipation	CUM Pattie- lption	YTD Assigned	%Served
	Assigned	Amended		Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Initial	Initial	Initial				
1 Apache	600			404	397	397	386	372	361	361	372	379	381	0	0	381	3,810	6,000	64%
2 Cochise	3,500			3,539	3,460	3,386	3,411	3,321	3,337	3,297	3,346	3,291	3,208	0	0	3,360	33,596	35,000	96%
3 Coconino	3,100			2,055	1,948	1,947	1,935	1,896	1,886	1,906	1,885	1,839	1,825	0	0	1,912	19,122	31,000	62%
4 Gila	1,250			1,040	1,030	959	990	962	976	940	948	971	964	0	0	978	9,780	12,500	78%
5 Graham	1,250			955	917	872	874	857	640	855	883	909	907	0	0	887	8,869	12,500	71%
6 Greenlee	285			235	216	231	227	221	234	246	249	248	242	0	0	235	2,349	2,850	82%
7 Maricopa	65,000			55,329	53,608	49,821	47,804	45,042	47,170	48,081	49,716	50,742	50,619	0	0	49,793	497,932	650,000	77%
8 Mohave	3,600			3,137	3,106	2,983	2,974	2,872	2,966	2,931	2,959	2,997	2,949	0	0	2,987	29,874	36,000	83%
9 Navajo	1,800			1,564	1,570	1,555	1,573	1,523	1,506	1,475	1,454	1,458	1,434	0	0	1,511	15,112	18,000	84%
10 Pima	8,900			8,659	8,440	8,105	8,206	7,993	8,285	8,263	8,449	8,498	8,686	0	0	8,358	83,584	89,000	94%
11 Pinal	9,000			8,857	8,578	8,352	8,281	8,375	8,544	8,462	8,282	8,454	8,366	0	0	8,455	84,551	90,000	94%
13 Yavapai	4,300			3,669	3,626	3,560	3,591	3,461	3,456	3,379	3,390	3,349	3,182	0	0	3,466	34,663	43,000	81%
14 Yuma	8,500			7,983	7,775	7,559	7,554	7,338	7,474	7,530	7,702	7,738	7,715	0	0	7,637	76,368	85,000	90%
17 Cocopah	200			215	174	92	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	525	2,000	26%
27 Marana	6,000			5,256	5,082	5,002	5,003	4,948	5,053	5,133	5,232	5,152	5,094	0	0	5,096	50,955	60,000	85%
28 Adelante	14,000			12,687	12,527	12,241	12,188	11,946	12,133	11,845	12,082	12,216	12,113	0	0	12,198	121,978	140,000	87%
29 El Rio	3,200			3,287	3,271	3,140	3,145	3,113	3,272	3,265	3,271	3,255	3,159	0	0	3,218	32,178	32,000	101%
30 Mariposa	2,550			2,513	2,478	2,395	2,409	2,378	2,439	2,413	2,428	2,406	2,416	0	0	2,428	24,275	25,500	95%
31 St Elizabeth	875			814	820	804	810	799	822	782	798	807	823	0	0	808	8,079	8,750	92%
33 Desert Senita	120			56	56	53	31	15	17	35	48	47	50	0	0	41	408	1,200	34%
34 Mountain Park	22,400			21,390	21,032	21,230	22,419	22,429	22,658	22,466	22,609	22,813	22,454	0	0	22,150	221,500	224,000	99%
StateAdmin					0	0	0	1	0	0	9	10	6	0	0	3	26	0	0%
State.Close	160,430	.. 0	0	143,644	140,111	134,684	133,855	129,862	133,429	133,665	136,112	137,579	0	0	0	135,953	1,359,534	1,604,1300	85%
State Initial				141,880	138,199	131,754	132,144	127,800	131,222	131,579	134,516	135,058	136,593	0	0	134,075	1,340,745	0	0%

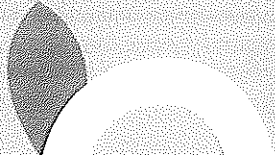
**ARIZONA COMMODITY SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM  
FFY 2017 PARTICIPATION**

Month:	10																	
	Caseload		Oct-16	Nov-16	Oec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	Mav-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aua-17	Sep-17	Cumulative Participation	YTD Assicmed	% Served	Over/ Under
Local Anr.m -	Assianed	Amended																
Cochise (Douglas FBJ	325	425	446	433	433	443	391	401	389	418	419	409	0	0	4,182	4,250	98.40%	(68)
Coconino	300	250	211	222	208	224	224	228	244	241	226	228	0	0	2,256	2,500	90.24%	(244)
Gila	200	200	155	163	155	156	148	137	148	150	144	170	0	0	1,526	2,000	76.30%	(474)
La Paz (Yuma FB)	120	110	93	93	88	90	90	78	81	70	58	59	0	0	800	1,100	72.73%	(300)
Mancopa (St Mary's FB)	3,179	3,200	3,283	3,295	3,329	3,242	3,242	3,178	3,223	3,192	3,239	3,220	0	0	32443	32,000	101.38%	443
Mohave	390	390	325	319	305	310	326	294	320	338	302	316	0	0	3,155	3,900	80.90%	(745)
Pima	4,400	4,540	4,354	4,516	4,359	4,337	4,198	4,374	4,185	4,439	4,308	4,202	0	0	43,272	45,400	95.31%	(2,128)
Pinal	1,450	1,450	1,340	1,338	1,258	1,267	1,261	1,269	1,288	1,250	1,249	1,248	0	0	12,768	14,500	88.06%	(1,732)
Santa Cruz (Mariposa)	820	950	995	1,047	1,054	1,039	1,009	1,054	955	905	1,006	1,025	0	0	10,089	9,500	106.20%	589
Yavapai	1,050	1,050	922	933	926	931	930	927	923	921	932	920	0	0	9,265	10,500	88.24%	(1,235)
Yuma rvuma FB\	678	810	807	797	796	805	805	798	810	833	900	900			8,251	8100	101.86%	151
Total	12,912	13,375	12931	13,156	12,911	12844	12,624	12,738	12,566	12,757	12,783	12697	0	0	128,007	133,750	95.71%	15743

AVera<1eParticipation/Month      1 2, 8 01



# EzWIC App



- Search the WIC Food List
- **Scan items in the store**  
to see if they are WIC approved.
- **Check your current benefit balance**

**To download the free app, go to the Apple App Store  
or Google Play store and search for EzWIC.**



Download on the  
**App Store**



GET IT ON  
**Google Play**

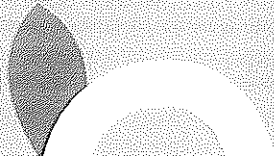


ARIZONA DEPARTMENT  
OF HEALTH SERVICES

This institution is an equal opportunity provider.



# Aplicación EzWIC



Busque la Lista de Alimentos de WIC

**Escanee los productos en la tienda**  
para ver si estan autorizados por WIC.

- **Revise su balance actual de beneficios**

Para descargar la aplicac:i6n gratuita, vaya a Apple App Store o  
Google Play store y busque EzWIC.

 **App Store**

 **Google Play**



Esta institución ofrece igualdad de oportunidades.

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Arizona-111s  
Prevention  
Action Plan 2017

Department of Economic Security  
Hunger Advisory Council

## **What is the Hunger Advisory Council?**

Department of Economic Security  
Hunger Advisory Council

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## The DES Hunger Advisory Council

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### Mission Statement

The Council exists to help end hunger in Arizona by providing a forum for the development and advocacy of strategies to end hunger, with particular attention to empowering the disenfranchised in order to attain food security for everyone; and to promote cooperation and collaboration among all agencies and decision makers (both public and private) to eliminate the causes of hunger and reduce hunger where it exists.

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Department of Economic Security  
Hunger Advisory Council

*The Problem:*  
**A Brief Overview of  
Food Insecurity in Arizona**

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## Food Insecurity In Arizona: By The Numbers

### Arizona

FOOD INSECURITY RATE	FOOD INSECURITY RATE	CHILD FOOD INSECURITY RATE
17.4%	15.8%	24%
44 % of population	1,078,190 people	

### USA

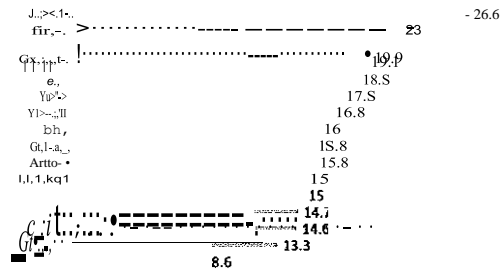
FOOD INSECURITY RATE	FOOD INSECURITY RATE	CHILD FOOD INSECURITY RATE
13.5%	13.4%	17.9%
	42,238,000 people	13,118,000 children

Source: US Census Bureau and Feeding America's Map the Need Gap 2017

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(Hunger Advisory) Council



# Food Insecurity Role In Arizona by County

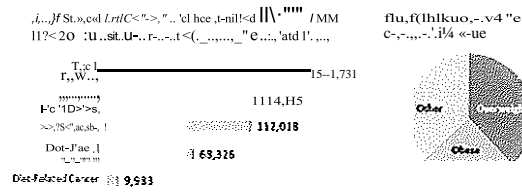


Get on feeding America's Map the Meal Gap 2017

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## The Impact of food Insecurity on Health

Food insecurity and obesity often occur in the same person at the same time. Those who don't have enough to eat often rely on inexpensive, high-calorie food to get by.



Graphic: For the For, How Obesity Threatens America's Future

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### The Impact of Food Insecurity on the Economy

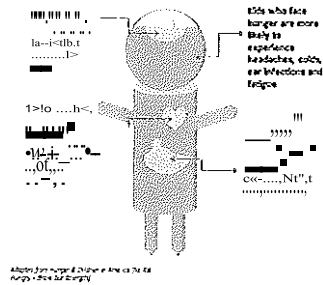
A study by the Center for American Progress found that food insecurity cost Arizona's economy nearly \$4 billion in 2010. This total includes lost economic productivity from ill workers, healthcare costs, and the cost of charity to provide food relief to families.

**\$3,960,000,000**

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## The Impact of Food Insecurity on Children

Children are especially vulnerable to the life-long effects of food insecurity.



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*The Solution:*  
**Arizonans Preventing Hunger  
Action Plan**

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Three Goals

- 1 INCREASE ECONOMIC SECURITY  
FOR PEOPLE, COMMUNITIES, AND  
THE STATE OF ARIZONA.
- 2 CULTIVATE A STRONG REGIONAL  
FOOD SYSTEM
- 3 MAXIMIZE THE EFFECTIVENESS  
OF ARIZONA'S FOOD ASSISTANCE  
SAFETY NET

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Hunger Advisory Council

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**Increase the Economic Security for  
People, Communities, and the State  
of Arizona**

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## Overview

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1.1 Establish a livable wage

// Ensure business, faith groups, nonprofits, 2nd go-ernmentsupport Jou!hunger  
and po-erty pre-enUn programs

1.3!ntrease empioymeotopportuntles for the v.01';!ng poor

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### 1.1 Establish a livable wage that reduces the number of working persons living in hunger and poverty

2017 Minimum Wage vs. Living Wage In Maricopa County

Minimum Wage	Living Wage	Components
\$7.25	\$11.16	2017 HUD Rent (one-bedroom)
		Costs Spent on Housing
		Monthly groceries for one person
		Monthly costs for taxes, utilities, internet, phone, etc.

Calculations provided by Raise Arizona, a project of the Arizona Community Action Association

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### Living Wage Calculation Method

Raise Arizona utilizes the *Universal Living Wage Formula* which relies on data from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and is widely used by the banking and housing sectors to calculate rent and home loan rates. HUD defines housing security for an individual as spending no more than 30% of income on housing costs, and determines local rental rates in line with this equation.

Using HUD's 2016 *Fair Market Rent* data, Maricopa County's rate for a one-bedroom apartment is \$735 per month. Raise Arizona uses the following formula to determine the living wage.

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**1.2 Ensure government and communities support local  
hunger and poverty prevention programs**

The Business Community

The Faith Community

Nonprofit and Community Groups

Government

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**The Business Community:** paying a living wage; assisting employees to reduce vulnerability; encouraging employees to volunteer; and providing employees with information about nonprofit and community programs.

**The Faith Community:** providing a strong spiritual base of support to families; identifying those who could benefit from assistance; and encouraging parishioners to volunteer and donate to programs that serve individuals in need.

**Nonprofit and Community Groups:** providing services and resources to vulnerable populations; providing volunteer opportunities; tracking community needs and outcomes; identifying unmet needs; and educating individuals, policymakers, and the community at large about the needs of and opportunities for vulnerable populations.

**Government:** using tax revenues to fund government programs and non-government entities that address needs; allocating resources to organizations that serve vulnerable populations and allowing them to meet the unique needs of their respective communities.

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### 1.3 Increase employment opportunities for the working poor

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Increase Educational Opportunities Prior to Entry to Kindergarten:

Continue Educational Supports at the Post-Secondary Level by Developing Training Partnerships with Businesses in Need of Employees with Specialized Skills

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#### **Increase Educational Opportunities Prior to Entry to Kindergarten:**

- Early Childhood Education (ECE) instills behavioral, social and cognitive skills that are necessary to mitigate economic and social risk factors while leading to successful outcomes for students.
- Increasing appropriations to public schools to build and administer their own ECE programs will allow more children to gain the benefits and enable schools to tailor their programs to the culturally relevant needs of their communities.

#### **Continue Educational Supports at the Post-Secondary Level by Developing Training Partnerships with Businesses in Need of Employees with Specialized Skills:**

- Higher-paying careers require education beyond the secondary level.
- Arizona must support programs benefitting those who will manage vital resources, such those provided by the agriculture industry.

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## Cultivate a Strong Regional Food System

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## Overview

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1.1 Strengthen Arizona's Food System through local Food Policy Councils

2.2 Expand Fresh, Healthy Food Production Locally

2.3 Develop Transportation Solutions to Increase Access to Nutritious Foods

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### 2.1 Strengthen Arizona's Food System Through Local Food Policy Councils

- Learn more about the six Food Policy Councils in Arizona
- Work with Food Policy Councils to advocate for improvements to the local and state food system

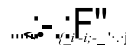
### 2.2 Expand Fresh, Healthy Food Production Locally

- Provide hands on training for the next generation of food producers
- Establish food hubs to create retail sales opportunities for small and midsize food producers

### 2.3 Develop Transportation Solutions to Increase Access to Nutritious Foods

- Partner with small food retailers to provide produce to their customers
- Provide mobile food delivery services to Arizonans living in food deserts

## 2.1 Strengthen Arizona's food system through local food policy councils



Food system Council; state to build new systems as food production, food security, food recovery, and local food systems.

These councils are state-funded, non-profit, multi-stakeholder local and state food systems.

Community health, economic development, food security, and local food systems. The council is a coalition of local food systems, community organizations, and local food systems.

Learn more about the Arizona Department of Economic Security's efforts to build a food system council. [Visit the Arizona Department of Economic Security website.](#)

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The next four slides include more in-depth information about each section and is based on audience. Feel free to use these slides if there's time for a deeper dive.

Not as familiar with FPCs, with link to Pinnacle Prevention's report

Communities are encouraged to reach out to local Food Policy Councils to learn more about their local food system and support advocacy efforts.

Currently, there are six Food Policy Councils across Arizona

1. Ajo Regional Food Partnership
2. Flagstaff Foodlink
3. Maricopa County Food System Coalition
4. Pima County Food Alliance
5. Pinal Local Food Project
6. Yavapai Food Council

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## 2.1 Strengthen Arizona's food system through local food policy councils

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Communities are encouraged to reach out to local Food Policy Councils to learn more about their local food system and support advocacy efforts.

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4. Pima County Food Alliance
5. Pinal Local Food Project
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Familiar with FPCs in Arizona

Communities are encouraged to reach out to local Food Policy Councils to learn more about their local food system and support advocacy efforts.

Currently, there are six Food Policy Councils across Arizona

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## 2.2 Expand fresh, healthy food production locally

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Small and midsize farmers struggle to compete in marketplace

Establishing food hubs allows local small and midsize farmers to sell fresh produce to grocers, restaurants, institutions, and other retail outlets



Provide hands on training for the next generation of farmers by including the development of incubator farms and farm/ranch internships

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Approximately 80% of Arizona farms are categorized as small and midsize, these farmers struggle to compete in marketplace. Establishing food hubs allows local small and midsize farmers to sell fresh produce to grocers, restaurants, institutions, and other retail outlets.

The average age for Arizona farmers was 61 in 2012, it's time to engage the next generation interested in food production.



### 2.3 Develop transportation solutions to increase access to nutritious food



Lack of transportation fuels food insecurity for some communities and counties in Arizona

Approximately 26% of Arizonans live in a census tract designated as a food desert

Increasing the supply of fresh food includes:  
 - Establishing community gardens and urban farms  
 - Partnering with local food banks and food banks to provide fresh produce  
 - Encouraging local food production and distribution  
 - Supporting food entrepreneurs and food businesses  
 - Encouraging food sharing and food recovery programs  
 - Encouraging food security and food justice initiatives

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Lack of transportation fuels food insecurity for some communities and counties in Arizona.

Approximately 26% of Arizonans live in a census tract designated as a food desert. The areas in red are considered food deserts. The USDA defines a food desert as an area in which at least 500 people and/or at least 33% of a census tract's population resides more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store. The distance is more than 10 miles for rural census tracts.

Food Policy Councils are looking for ways to eliminate food deserts in their communities. In the meantime, solutions include

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**Maximize the Effectiveness of  
Arizona's Food Assistance Safety  
Net**

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## Overview

3.1 Develop Policy to Remove Sanctions of Participation in Food Assistance Programs

3.2 Develop Innovative Outreach Strategies to Reach More People in Need

3.3 Simplify Application Forms for Food Assistance Programs

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**3.1 Develop policy to remove barriers of participation in food assistance programs**

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INSTITUTIONS IN PRISON  
PROVIDE HUNGER RELIEF  
WITH CERTAINITIES



Eliminate the cumbersome interview requirement

Provide people in prison/jail; opportunities to apply for SNAP before re-entry

\$120

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This past legislative session, anti-hunger advocates won their years-long battle against the SNAP finger imaging requirement. HB2091 removes the finger imaging requirement for SNAP and TANF. Another bill passed during the same session, HB2372, lifts the SNAP drug felony ban.

These new laws remove barriers to participation in food assistance programs, but our work is still not done.

### 3.2 Develop innovative outreach strategies to reach more people in need

Only 68% of eligible Arizonans participate in SNAP. This is much lower than the national average of 83%. (USDA)

Common reasons for not *applying* include lack of knowledge, stigmas, a burdensome application process, and a low minimum benefit level

Only 43% of eligible seniors apply. Only 23% of those who would qualify for the minimum benefit level apply.

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## Develop innovative program outreach strategies to reach food insecure households

Only 68% of eligible Arizonans participate in SNAP. This is much lower than the national average of 83%. (USDA)

Common reasons for not applying include lack of knowledge, stigmas, a burdensome application process, and a low minimum benefit level

- Only 43% of eligible seniors apply. Only 23% of those who would qualify for the minimum benefit level apply.

A statewide outreach strategy team should be developed to increase Arizonans' public knowledge of available food assistance programs.

- The outreach strategy team should meet to discuss the needs of the community and should include one staff member from each food assistance program/ partner agency
- The team should meet regularly to work on outreach plan development, marketing plans, and toolkits
- The teams should share and implement the plan statewide

### 3.3 Simplify application forms for food assistance programs

Application forms are too long and computer systems don't talk to each other

Government must streamline programs, standardize eligibility, and enable computer systems to talk to each other

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## Simplify application forms for food assistance programs

Despite program successes in ensuring access to healthy, nutritious food, not all individuals who qualify for the programs are participating. There are many barriers to explain the lack of participation: difficulty obtaining transportation to a local SNAP office, lack of understanding of the eligibility requirements of WIC, and/or NSLP forms not being translated into multiple languages. The biggest barriers to persons applying for these programs are navigating through differing and inconsistent eligibility criteria and the duplicative efforts required of the applicant.

[tinyurl.com/2017AZHungerPlan](http://tinyurl.com/2017AZHungerPlan)

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## Questions

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# SNAP Risk Assessment for Communities in Yavapai County 2017

Zip Code	Community Count	Population 220,189	SNAP 22,260	35% 7,791	25% 5,565	10% 2,226
86320	Ash Fork	962	364	127	91	36
86321	Bagdad	1,876	66	23	17	7
86351	Big Park	6,341	233	82	58	23
86335 & 42	Beaver Creek	5,594	601	210	150	60
85324	Black Canyon City	2,876	377	132	94	38
86322	Camp Verde	10,968	1,879	658	470	188
86323	Chino Valley	10,974	2,133	747	533	213
86324	Clarkdale	4,173	429	150	107	43
86332	Congress - Peeples Valley	2,037	352	123	88	35
86333	Cordes - Mayer	5,713	1,013	355	253	101
86325	Cornville	3,280	443	155	111	44
86326	Cottonwood	11,749	3,220	1,127	805	322
86343	Crown King	174	3	1	1	0
86327 & 29	Dewey-Humboldt	3,952	958	335	240	96
86331	Jerome	444	46	16	12	5
86332	Kirkland	1,762	226	79	57	23
86334	Paulden	4,322	767	268	192	77
86301-13	Prescott	41,575	3,593	1,258	898	359
86312-15	Prescott Valley	42,130	5,166	1,808	1,292	517
86336	Sedona	10,255	505	177	126	51
86337	Seligman	798	202	71	51	20
86338	Skull Valley	433	25	9	6	3
85362	Yarnell	654	71	25	18	7

Prepared by Harvey Grady, Cornucopia Community Advocates, August 2017.

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